



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 14, 1853.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, Franklin Co.

REMOVED.

The printing materials on which this paper is published, have been removed to the building lately occupied by Messrs. **Alleger & Keller**, of the "Monroe Democrat." The room is better adapted for the business, than the one lately occupied by us, and we are now fully prepared to accommodate all who may favor us with their custom.

Candies.

By reference to an advertisement in another column, the reader will learn that Mr. Mark Miller, has commenced and is now manufacturing Candies of every description and quality. Mr. M. is fully prepared to furnish candies at all times fresh, and of the best quality. His establishment has an appearance of cleanliness which will commend it to the favor of our citizens. Give him a call.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.—Both branches of the Legislature have passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday next the 19th instant. They will have to be very active to get through with the important business yet pending.

SAMUEL SWARWOUT, Esq., (ex-Collector of New York,) in a certificate from the United States Court, shows that he is not indebted a cent to the United States in default, and that no suit or judgment is against him in the U. S. Court.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—NEW YORK April 6.—As far as the returns of the Connecticut election have been received, the House stands, Democrats 100, Whigs 75, with one county to hear from. The Senate stands so far, 5 Whigs and 16 Democrats. Nearly two-thirds of the House are Maine law men. A majority of the Senate are opposed to the law, it is thought.

The Gen. Marshall recently killed in Kentucky, turns out not to have been the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, the somewhat distinguished Ex-Congressman, as reported, but General Thomas A. Marshall, one of the Brigadier Generals appointed by President Polk during the Mexican war.

Rhode Island Election.

The following is the result of the election on Wednesday in Rhode Island.—It will be seen that the Democrats have carried everything; electing their Governor, majorities in both branches of the General Assembly, and both Congressmen. The Liquor Law is probably sustained.

The Whig candidate for Governor was Wm. W. Hoppin; Lieut. Governor, Samuel Rodman. The Legislature chosen at this election will have to make choice of a U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. Clarke's term of service. The last Legislature should have chosen his successor, but the Democrats in the Senate refused to go into Convention for that purpose, thus setting at defiance the plain requirements of the law.

The Democratic State and Congressional candidates were chosen, as follows: Governor—Philip Allen. Lieut. Governor—Francis M. Dimond. Secretary of State—Asa Potter. Attorney-General—Walter S. Burges. Treasurer—Edwin Wilbur. Congress—1. Thomas Davis; 2. Benjamin B. Thurston.

More Gold.—A new gold region is said to have been discovered near Malacca, in India, which promises a considerable increase of the precious metal, as if Australia and California were not enough to support the wants of the world.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. the mail train going west on the N. Y. & Erie R. R., ran against a rock which had rolled upon the track, causing the death of the engineer and fireman, and doing serious damage to the train. The cars narrowly escaped being precipitated into the river some forty feet below. The accident happened near Port Jervis.

Creosote on paper will drive away mice.

Silver at the Mint.

The following circular has been issued from the United States Mint, under the late act of Congress:

MINT OF THE U. STATES,
Philadelphia, March 31, 1853.

By virtue of the third section of the act of Congress, approved February 21, 1853, the Treasurer of the Mint, with the approval of the Director, gives notice that he is prepared to purchase silver coin and bullion, delivered at the Mint, on the following terms, viz:

For dollars of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, (re-stamped,) and Spain, for francs, for silver coins of the United States, other than the three cents, the price paid will be \$1.21 an ounce gross. For thalers of Sweden and Northern States of Germany \$1.01 an ounce. For silver in bars \$1.21 per each ounce, at standard fineness, (9-10th,) as determined on assay at the Mint. The payment will be made in gold coins, or in silver coins of new emission, at the option of the seller. Parties furnishing silver to the Mint, according to the terms of this notice, will receive a preference in exchanges for the new silver coin according to the order of priority of their sales to the Mint. It is expected that an emission of new coinage will be made by the middle of April. The prices herein fixed will continue until further notice.

Approved—G. N. ECKERT, Director.
E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

The Philadelphia and Water Gap Railroad is located on the Wissahickon route, via Sellersville, Quakertown, Freemansburg, &c. It is to be placed under contract immediately. At the nearest point it will be some ten or twelve miles from Doylestown.

Siamese Twins.—We learn from a letter just received from Mt. Airy, that the Siamese Twins Chang and Eng, will soon visit this busy world again. They have been employed by some Northern men (some say by Barnum) at a salary of \$5,000 a year. We feel interested in their happiness; we have eat salt at their hospitable board and been pleased and instructed by their conversation. In the political language of their father-land:—"May their shadows never grow less."—*Salisbury Whig*.

Santa Anna Declared President of Mexico.

A Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans informs us of the formal proclamation of the election of Gen. SANTA ANNA to the Presidency of Mexico. President LOMBARDINI, with his Secretary and Gens. URAGA and CARRERA, assembled on the 17th ultimo and opened the ballots cast at the recent election for President of the Republic. Each State cast but one vote, and the result was that eighteen States voted for Santa Anna and five for other candidates.

Gen. SANTA ANNA was then formally declared President of the Republic of Mexico, amid the greatest manifestations of enthusiasm.

The plate in the cabin of the steamer "Victoria," wrecked near Howth, on the coast of Ireland, has been recovered by a diver; but the man protests that nothing in the world would induce him to go down a second time, as the scene in the cabin was the most horrible he ever witnessed. He thought he had entered a wax-work exhibition, the corpses never having moved from their position since the vessel went down. There were some eighteen or twenty persons in the cabin, one and all of whom seemed to be holding conversation with each other; and the general appearance of the whole scene was so life-like that he was almost inclined to believe some yet living.

MINIATURE OAKS.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of cord, within half an inch of the surface of soft water contained in a glass and permitted to remain without disturbance for a few months it will burst, send a root into the water, and shoot upward a straight, tapering stem, with beautiful little leaves. In this way a young tree may be produced on the mantel shelf of a room, and become an interesting object. The chestnut will also grow thus, and probably other nut bearing trees.

A mother and four children, in Cincinnati, residing in the third story of a house recently burned, finding herself cut off from retreat, in consequence of the stories beneath being on fire, the mother ascended to the roof carrying her children with her. Here, trying one of her babies to her shoulder, she boldly leaped across an alley six feet in width to the roof of another building, from whence, leaving her burden, she returned, and in like manner carried over in safety each of the others.

Singular Conduct of a German Girl.

For several days past the citizens of Newport have been in an intense state of wonderment at the singular conduct of a German girl named Louisa Swartz. It appears that one week ago to-day this girl, then living with a respectable family in that place, packed a small bundle of clothing with a few loaves of bread, and, leaving the house, took up her abode in the woods on the Taylor place, about one mile south of the town. She sleeps beneath a bundle of straw, over which she has spread an old comforter, to protect her from the storm. She was first discovered by the gentleman who lives on the farm where she is, and to him and his lady she has told her mournful story and said she must live there on bread and water for nine days. The gentleman communicated a knowledge of her strange course to the Mayor and citizens of Newport, who visited her to ascertain her mental condition, and if found insane, to provide for her. But she appeared sane and intelligent, and was permitted to remain unmolested, in her solitude. The citizens generally learning the affair, it created much talk, and every day during the week the girl has been visited by hundreds of persons—men, women and children. The "hearsay" touching this romance making too great a demand on our credulity, we made a visit to the hermitage. We found Louisa surrounded by a score of persons, staring, pointing and wondering. She is a fair haired German girl about twenty-four years of age, with an apparently well balanced head. Her features are comely and affable, her manners courteous, and her style of conversation meek and attractive. She says she has been in this country about six months; that she has no other relatives in the United States save two brothers and a sister, in Troy, New-York.

On questioning her regarding the cause of her present singular course, she smiled and said she could not speak English correctly, and desired thus to evade the question. We pressed our inquiry, however, delicately as possible, and she answered us. She said that eighteen months ago she became a nun in a convent in Belgium. That was the great error of her life. Instead of finding her position one of holy seclusion and devotion to God, she found quite the reverse. The priests defamed the character of the mother of Jesus and sought her (Louisa's) ruin, by insinuation and boldness. She recoiled from the narrative of the revolting details of the five days which she spent in the nunnery. She said she promised God that if he would aid her to escape, she would forever serve him, and do this penance for the sins there committed. She affirms that her prayers were heard, and by a special Providence was rescued.

For a year and a half she has been wandering the earth without redeeming her pledge, and with a troubled conscience. She has been seeking consolation for some time past in the protestant faith, but until recently found no peace. She says she has now experienced religion—that her soul is no longer at war with her Redeemer—and she will formally unite with the Protestant church on next Sunday.—*Cincinnati Times*, March 24th.

Wholesale Destruction of Letters.

On Wednesday last seven hundred bushels or about one million, of dead letters, were destroyed in accordance with the usage of the Post-Office Department. They were carted to Monument Square, and spread over a line of two or three hundred feet when the match was applied. The entire mass of combustible material was soon in a blaze, and several hours elapsed before the conflagration was completed; the official attendants meanwhile raking the burning fragments to facilitate operations. The atmosphere for thousands of feet around was filled with charred fragments. A large number of persons witnessed the proceedings with much interest.—*Washington Republic*.

WHAT GOLD IS COMING TO.—The North American Review has an elaborate article on the production of gold and silver, in which the writer thinks it but the exercise of ordinary caution to assume that the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A case of bigamy was recently tried in Cheraw county, South Carolina, and discharged. In the charge of his honor, Judge Frest, to the jury, he remarked that there was no law in the State of South Carolina prescribing a marriage ceremonial. If Mr. A and Miss B jumped over a broom, the former saying I take this woman to be my wedded wife, and the latter I take this man to be my wedded husband, and go to housekeeping, they are legally married, have entered into a bond of union which cannot be annulled, so long as they both do live.

The Advance in the Price of Iron.

The sudden and great advance which has recently taken place in the price of railroad iron, is a circumstance of unusual importance to various interests of this country. In less than a year the price of railroad iron in Great Britain—which is the principle seat of its manufacturing and its controlling market—has advanced from £5 or \$25 to £10 or \$50 per ton.—There is every reason to believe that it will continue to rise and not stop short of £12 or £14 per ton. Six years ago iron went up in much the same way, rising in a very brief period from £5 to £12 per ton. This advance then was produced as it is now, by the projecting and constructing of a great number of railroads, with the essential difference that the mania at that period was confined chiefly to England, whereas now it is diffused over many countries, raging most furiously in our own, and embracing a much vaster aggregate of projects.—The railroads in progress which produced the great advance in iron in 1847, did not exceed three thousand miles in aggregate length, though a much larger amount was projected and afterwards partially abandoned. The investment of capital in these British railroads caused the most disastrous commercial revulsive experience in Great Britain. It ruined many hundreds of the richest merchants, and produced a long-continued prostration of every industrial interest from which it required years of patient labor and economy to recover.

From the best information accessible to the public appears to be quite certain that there are now in progress, and in actual course of construction, in Europe and America, at least twenty thousand miles of iron railroads, besides a vast amount of projected railroads not yet begun, which we do not take into account. Of this amount of railroad in progress, 5000 belong to Europe, and 14,000 at least to this country, exclusive of more than 1,000 now constructing in Canada. We have seen a list made out of the railroads now under way in each State, which amount in the aggregate to more than 13,000 miles, and which list has understated rather than overstated the truth, for in this State alone it omits 90 miles of railroad in actual construction, and has made similar omissions as to other States. However incredible the aggregate may appear at first sight, it is impossible for the most careful scrutiny to make any deduction from it.

Railroads require at least one hundred tons of iron for a single track, and of the roads in progress in Europe 1,000 will be double track roads. It follows from this that the railroad now in the course of construction in Europe and America, will require for their completion no less than two millions and four hundred thousand tons of iron. To make this quality will require all the rolling mills in the world, which are engaged in the manufacture of railroad iron at least sixty years—those of Great Britain furnishing three-fourths, and the United States, France and Belgium the remaining fourth. The best authorities do not estimate the largest quantity of railroad iron in any one year even as high as 400,000 tons, yet even at this rate it will take six years to furnish iron for the roads already begun.

The necessary consequence of this state of things is, that the price of railroad iron will not only keep up, but further advance, and be maintained at very high price for a long time. This will make the manufacturing business that can be undertaken in this country for some years, for it is affirmed on the best authority, that the article which is now selling at \$70, with every prospect of advancing to at least \$80 per ton, pays a fair profit to the maker at \$50 per ton.

The advance in iron will nearly double the cost of many of the railways at the west and south, for the cost of grading upon some of them was less per mile than the cost of the iron, even before it advanced. The profit to a few of the companies which have secured their iron at low prices will be very large. The English railroad companies are now compelled to pay \$10 per ton more for their iron at home, than the price at which our railroad companies were enabled to obtain it about a year ago, freight and duties included.—*Railroad Times*.

A meteor exploded in New London, Connecticut, a few evenings since, making a report like a cannon. It extended from the horizon to the zenith, and in form resembled a half closed fan, the widest part being overhead. The edges were sharp and well defined, as are the outer lines of a bright light thrown through the open door of an illuminated dark night. The heavy drapery of clouds seemed to have no effect upon the fierce blaze of fire, which waded without losing its shape for about two seconds, and then disappeared.

New Counterfeits.

Bardonia Banking Company, Bardonia, New Jersey.—1's spurious.—Vignette, Indian and a sailor, eagle between them. On right end female holding cornucopia, on left female holding a bundle of wheat. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York, engravers. 2's spurious. Vignette, an Indian, at the left of a shield, sailor on the right. On the right margin a woman holding a scroll in her hand. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York engravers.

Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, N. J.—10's spurious. Vignette an eagle, to the right of which is a shield, with the words "The Union must be preserved" across it. Denomination on right margin, and medallion head on left. Huffy & Danforth, Philadelphia and New York, engravers.

A Curious & Beautiful Experiment.

The Philadelphia Ledger speaks of a beautiful and curious experiment, through the instrumentality of electricity, which the editors have seen, of lighting gas with the tip of the finger.

This experiment may be easily performed, and has been by Mr. James Swaim, of this city, repeatedly, in connexion with the beltings of the engine and shaftings of the Philadelphia Ledger press room; and it is far more astonishing than the spirit rappings, which are setting so many people crazy. Friction, it is well known, will produce electricity in certain substances, and the friction of a gutta percha or common leather working belt upon the fly-wheel or pulleys of a steam-engine and shaftings produces it in considerable quantities. If a person will insulate himself by standing upon a board fixed upon glass insulators—common porter bottles would answer—and hold an iron bar or a number of iron spikes in his hand, he may, by extending the opposite hand to a gas-burner, light it with the tip of his finger as easily as with a match. He will feel a sensible shock pass through him, a pricking sensation in his finger joints, and see a brilliant spark pass off with a crackling sound to the gas-burner. The electric fluid will pass through several persons joining hands, the same as with an electric battery, and the last may fire a burner.—We have heard that the same thing may be done by rubbing the feet rapidly upon green baize, so as to charge the body with electricity, but cannot answer for its practicability. The experiment with the belts we have both seen and performed. Any manufactory in the city where gas is burned may be lighted by the workmen in this manner, and the experiment is worth trying, as a singular and beautiful effect of a principle which man is destined to make yet more subservient to his uses.

Lynch law in the Mountains.

A case of Lynch law, not, however, of a very severe character, has lately occurred in Woodstock, New Hampshire. A letter from that place states the facts as follows: A man by the name of Tucker, alias 'Colonel,' who has a wife and several fine children, took it into his head to make love to a young girl, about two years since, and has from time to time, taken her on journeys with him, and on their return would leave her at the house of her father. Finally, he informed his wife that he should live with her no longer, and took the girl to live with him.—Fiske & Norcross, of Lowell, have a large number of men near this place, during the winter season, cutting and hauling logs. These men, hearing of the matter, met from the different camps, and, after consultation, agreed to proceed to Col. Tucker's house and make a demonstration. As it was well known that Tucker usually went armed with a revolver and dirk, there was some hesitation as to who should 'bell the cat,' or, in other words, who should take the lead and enter the house in search of Tucker. Finally, one of the gang, named Jenkins, stepped up and said that, as he was getting old, and was without wife or child to cry for him if he was killed, he would volunteer to lead in the matter. On Saturday, March 19th, the loggers, to the number of about one hundred, according to the agreement, surrounded the house, and Captain Jenkins entered, while the others stood outside.—Col. Tucker was made prisoner and placed in the center. The girl tried to escape, but was prevented, and taken back to her father's house. They then took Colonel Tucker and marched him to the home of the father of the girl, to whom they introduced him. After this they took him to the house of Col. Brown, who told them not to kill him, but to punish him as he deserved it. They then marched him to the village of Woodstock, where they formed a line and ordered him to march and countermarch in front of them. Finally, after keeping up this exercise until about midnight, they gave him some good advice, obtained a promise from him that he would take his wife and children home and treat them well, with the alternative if he did not that they would visit him again in two weeks, and then allowed him to depart.—*Boston Traveler*.

Mexico and Santa Anna.

The British mail steamer which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th of March reports that Gen. Santa Anna had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would return to that country on the mail packet of the 1st of April. The Vera Cruz papers contain the particulars of an interview between Santa Anna and Dr. Manuel M. Escobar, who was dispatched to Carthage by the authorities of Vera Cruz on a mission to the exiled ex-President. The details of the conversation which passed between them and furnished by the papers, and a translation is given by the New Orleans Picayune, which we copy. The significance of the language of Santa Anna touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated hostility towards the U. States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader. At the latest date from the city of Mexico (March 3d) seventeen of the State Districts had voted for him as President, one had voted against him and the remaining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confidently anticipated.

Connecticut Locofoco all Over.

The isms of the day have made the wooden nutmeg State almost as hopelessly Locofoco as Ohio. The election which took place on Monday, resulted in the success of the entire Locofoco State ticket, an unmixed Locofoco Delegation to Congress, and a Locofoco State Legislature. Free Soilism alone would have accomplished this for the Locofocos, but the Mainites materially assisted, although they full well knew that by pursuing the course they did, they were not contributing anything to the cause which they profess to have at heart.

BITE OF MAD DOGS.

An English journal says that an old Saxon has been using, for fifty years and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which he has rescued many fellow-benings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar or tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva, or neutralize it and the cure be effected.

A MISTAKE.

A Mr. Sands wrote to the Editor of the 'Journal of Commerce,' about a week ago, giving an account of the capture of a Sea Tiger in Long Island Sound. The Brooklyn 'Eagle' says that the supposed Sea Tiger was no other than a New York Dandy, who had fallen into the Sound while angling, and the rustics having never seen a specimen before, supposed it to be a Sea Tiger.

Tragedy on the Plains.

A few months since two soldiers deserted from Fort Massachusetts, wandered about for days on their return to the States, in fear at any moment of falling into the hands either of hostile Indians or of troops in pursuit. They met with another deserter, and the three were overtaken by a party of trading Delawares, consisting of the squaw of a trader, her brother and some nine or ten mules. The Delawares fed the fellows, and agreed that they should travel with them to the frontier, giving them mules to ride on.—With all this kindness the villains conceived the dastardly design of murdering the squaw and the man for the money which they learned she had about her, and taking the mules to the States for sale. The trader had died somewhere near Salt Lake, and they were returning to pay his debts, and commence trade on their own account. One day at noon the party stopped to dine and water the mules and the butchery was commenced. They followed the Delaware down the water course, and soon despatched him. They then returned to the woman, cut her throat and threw her body into a gully, through which—as if Providence had ordained it for the particular purpose—the water flowed. The villains divided the money and made their way to the States, sold the mules, and went to St. Louis. The woman afterwards managed to crawl out of the gully, and was at length picked up by a tribe of Indians, who brought her to the frontier, and then gave such information as led to the arrest of the three scoundrels in St. Louis, by an officer, who took them up the country, where they were recognized by the squaw, and fully committed for trial by the magistrates there. Their trial was to take place before the U. S. Court, at Jefferson, Mo., on the 1st of April.

Heroism.

A remarkable instance of self-sacrificing bravery, in a boy, took place in Case county, Ga., not long since. The house of Mr. Jesse Winsor had taken fire, and while the flames were raging, his son a boy of 12 years of age, rushed into the house and rescued two of his younger brothers. Thinking that a third was left he again advanced into the flames, but he never returned.

Distressing.—By way of Charleston we have the melancholy announcement that the Chesterfield (S. C.) jail was recently destroyed by fire, and that eight of its inmates perished in the flames.

Vice President King.

A Washington correspondent says that he has conversed with a friend who spent last Saturday week with Hon. Wm. R. King, at the plantation of Shorbrutt, near Mantanzas, Island of Cuba. Col. King, he represents, to be deplorably emaciated, and entertains no hope of recovering his health. He visits the sugar house on the estate daily, where the boiling operation is going on. His friends think the steam from the sugar kettle proves serviceable, but he is skeptical. He has a horror of dying in a foreign land, and expects to leave in the U. S. Steamship Fulton, about the 1st of April, for Mobile. His neices, Mrs. Elis and Miss King, and nephew Mr. Beck, are with him.—The proprietor of the estate is a Frenchman by birth, and is a most kind hospitable and refined old gentleman. The Vice President has no appetite, and lives upon buttermilk.

The administration of the oath of office to Vice President KING, in Cuba, as detailed by a letter writer recently, turns out to have been a pure fabrication.

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One hundred head of mammoth fat cattle, passed by Felix Seymour, Esq. of Hardy county, Va. left that county last week, and are to be driven to New York, where they are expected to arrive about the time of the World's Fair. The average weight of twenty head of these cattle, three or four weeks ago, was nineteen hundred and thirty one pounds.

BITE OF MAD DOGS.—An English journal says that an old Saxon has been using, for fifty years and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which he has rescued many fellow-benings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar or tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva, or neutralize it and the cure be effected.

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